1109. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of cinnamon. U. S. v. 4 Cans of Oil of Cinnamon (and 3 other seizure actions against oil of cinnamon). Decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration and to local hospitals; remainder ordered sold. (F. D. C. Nos. 10440, 10742, 10929, 11015. Sample Nos. 23434–F, 23662–F to 23664–F, incl., 23830–F, 47543–F, 48468–F.)

Between August 19 and October 27, 1943, the United States attorneys for the District of New Jersey, the Southern District of Ohio, and the Eastern District of Missouri filed libels against 4 cans and 9 tins at Bridgeton, N. J., 4 cans at Cincinnati, Ohio, and 4 cans at St. Louis, Mo., each can or tin containing 25 pounds of oil of cinnamon, alleging that the articles, which had been consigned from New York, N. Y., from on or about May 4 to July 1, 1943, had been shipped by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Purity * * * Oil Cinnamon—U. S. P. (Oil Cassia Redistilled USPX)."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the article was not the volatile oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of Cinnamomum Cassia rectified by distillation; and in that material other than the oil so distilled and rectified had been substituted in whole or in part for the product.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling, "Oil Cinnamon—U. S. P.," was false and misleading as applied to an article that was not Oil of Cinnamon—U. S. P.

Between October 29 and December 24, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered. The New Jersey lots were ordered sold for industrial purposes, with the exception of certain portions which were ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration. The Ohio lot was ordered delivered to local hospitals, and the Missouri lot was ordered sold.

1110. Adulteration and misbranding of gum arabic and antimony potassium tartrate. U. S. v. 44 Bottles of Gum Arabic and 20 Bottles of Antimony Potassium Tartrate (and 1 other seizure action against antimony potassium tartrate). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 11111, 11170. Sample Nos. 38825–F, 52922–F, 52923–F.)

On November 13 and 29, 1943, the United States attorneys for the District of Maryland and the Northern District of Illinois filed libels against 44 bottles of gum arabic and 20 bottles of antimony potassium tartrate at Perry Point, Md., and against 22 bottles of the latter product at Hines, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 17 and 18, 1943, by the City Chemical Corporation, from New York, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J.; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded.

The gum arabic was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia defines gum arabic (acacia) as the dried, gummy exudation from the stems and branches of certain species of acacia, and provides that the product shall yield not more than 1 percent of water-insoluble residue and the color shall be white to yellowish white, whereas the article contained a material amount of plant fragments, the water-insoluble residue was more than 1 percent, and many pieces of the acacia were of a dark brown color. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Gum Arabic U. S. P.–XII (Acacia)," appearing on the label, was false and misleading.

The antimony potassium tartrate was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the Pharmacopoeia provides that 0.1 gram of antimony and potassium tartrate shall contain not more than 0.02 milligram of arsenic trioxide, whereas the article contained approximately 10 times the amount of arsenic trioxide permitted by the compendium. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Antimony Potassium Tartrate U. S. P.–XII," appearing on its label, was false and misleading.

On December 20, 1943, and January 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.